

intimate a renewal of activity among the Russian troops. The Austrian war officials suspect that the real object in view is the invasion of Bulgaria. The news of war have been obtained by the Russian Treasury by a loan arranged in Amsterdam, which is said to be for £4,000,000. Herr Von Tizza has concluded negotiations with the Frankfurt Rothschilds for a loan of 29,000,000 florins.

WINNIPEG, January 28th.
The Dominion Government is seeking to make terms with Manitoba, and makes the following proposition: That disallowance cease in May, 1891; that the improvement of the Red River and Assiniboine road be vigorously prosecuted; that grain and fruit rates be reduced; that an experimental farm be immediately located in the province, and that the Canadian Pacific make the desired extensions to Lewis River. The acceptance of the propositions is not likely.

DETROIT, January 28th.
An express train on the Detroit Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroad, which left here this afternoon, was thrown from the track about sixty miles west of here by a broken rail. Everything but the locomotive left the track, the baggage express and smoking-car overturning and catching fire, but the flames were speedily quenched. All the passengers were badly shaken up and several were severely injured. The worst hurt was George Thomas of Quebec, who is probably fatally hurt internally.

AUBURN (N. Y.), January 28th.
The storm shows no sign of abating in this section. The hotels here and at Canajoharie are crowded with snow-bound guests, and there is but little prospect of their being able to continue their journey for some days. Eleven passenger trains are stuck in the drifts within fifty miles of this city. A snow-plow with five engines has been sent on by the New York Central, but its labors are useless, as the wind drifts the snow back on the track as soon as it passes. The snow in cuts near Cato is over thirty feet deep.

NEW YORK, January 28th.
Very little progress has been made today in raising the snow blockade in New England. The weather is intensely cold and the wind is high, without as fast as the snow-plows or a gang of shovelers clear the way for the trains through the snow-drifts the wind piles up the snow again as bad as ever. Disabled snow-plows and locomotives are strung along nearly every road. At Housatonic a coach and engine, containing forty shovelers, was upset, and fifteen men were hurt.

In New York State many comparatively large towns have been without communication for three days. It will require many days of moderate weather and an infinite amount of hard work to restore travel to its normal condition. Many people report the coldest weather in half a century. The New York milkmen are notifying their customers to-night that they cannot supply them until the snow blockade is raised.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28th.
The snow blockade in this State continues in the neighborhood of Reading. High winds sprang up at noon, drifting the snow into the tracks of the railroads and undoing the work of the past three days. Communication northward has been cut off. It is the worst storm in a quarter of a century. Wolloughby Romero a mail-carrier between Lehighville and Allentown is missing. It is believed that he has perished.

CHATHAM (Mass.), January 28th.
The north-west gale was renewed with increasing force to-night. At 10 o'clock it was blowing fifty miles an hour and intensely cold, with a blinding snow. The ice embargo is now getting worse, and the position of frozen vessels is getting more perilous.

BOSTON, January 28th.
Reports from northern New England indicate uninterrupted continuance of the cold weather. The snow is badly drifted, and it will take some time to clear the tracks so that travel may be resumed.

CHICAGO, January 29th.
A special from Washington says: There seems to have grown up a kind of family quarrel among the Russians in official life here and in New York over the Russian extradition treaty with the United States. It is stated that the treaty, which has been submitted to the State Department, and which is to come before the Senate Committee for Foreign Relations, was written by Baron Rosen, who was Chargé d'Affaires in the absence of Baron Struve, the Minister, while the latter was in Russia. When Minister Struve returned here the treaty was laid before him, and meeting his approval, he signed it, assumed its authorship and laid it before his Government for ratification. He claimed to have written it himself and gave no credit to Baron Rosen, the real author. The latter heard of it and made complaint to the Russian Government. The friends of Baron Rosen say that Minister Struve would have been recalled for this had he not gone to St. Petersburg and implored his retention.

Baron Rosen is the Russian Consul-General at present and is located in New York. He claims that Minister Struve has done him great wrong, and there is a coldness between the two men that amounts to a feud. It is said that Count d'Arnold, of this city, a native of Russia, was also a suggestor in the compilation of the treaty, and that no official reference has been made to what he has done in the matter.

NEW YORK, January 30th.
A Mail and Express cable reports the elopement from Paris of a beautiful young society girl with her Italian music teacher. He is 55, wrinkled, sharp-nosed, thin-lipped, bald and what hair he has is red. They have been heard from in Marseilles. Paris is all torn up over the affair.

PARIS, January 30th.
Le Paris states that the Porte has ordered an immediate inquiry into the action of Turkish soldiers at Damascus who entered the French Consulate and seized an Algerian under French protection. The paper also says that the French naval division at Smyrna will proceed to Beyrout to protect French subjects from a threatened outbreak of Moslems, among whom there is great excitement.

DUBLIN, January 31st.
The trial of Cox, Member of Parliament for East Clare, on the charge of violating the Censorship Act by addressing the tenants at Killybeg, was begun to-day at that place. The people of Killybeg and the surrounding neighborhood gathered this morning, and headed by priests, marched to the Courthouse. They were charged by the police, who used their batons freely and succeeded in clearing the streets. Many people were injured. The people called again, and finally the police decided to allow them to remain. The courtroom was filled with priests.

Messrs. Roche and Boland, merchants of Longford, have been sentenced to three months' imprisonment each, and nine farmers to one month each for taking part in an unlawful assemblage on the occasion of the release from prison of Father Egan.

The trial of Blaine, member of Parliament for South Armagh, on the charge of inciting tenants to resist the authorities, took place to-day. It resulted in conviction. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. A motion for appeal was given.

Two evictions were made at Kilmihil, County Clare, to-day. The Sheriff was protected by a body of 200 policemen. The mob in sympathy

with the tenants, tolled the chapel bell, groaned and threw missiles at the officers. The police charged the people and a riotous skirmish took place.

HENRY JOSEPH GILL, who represents Limerick City in Parliament, has given notice of his intention to resign his seat. The magistrate who sentenced Father McGadden of Limerick to three months' imprisonment will remit the question as to the treatment the priest shall receive in prison to the judge who hears the case on appeal.

CORR, January 31st.
The magistrates have dismissed the summons against Major Roberts, Governor of the County Prison, on account of lack of evidence and the great lapse of time since the alleged offenses. He was accused of assaulting young girls.

BIRMINGHAM, January 31st.
The Buncraft to-day fixed the sum for carrying out the provisions of the new Military Bill at 281,500,000 marks, of which 27,500,000 is a non-concurring expenditure and 3,200,000 marks a permanent loan. The bill was immediately afterward introduced into the Reichstag. The loan asked for is needed for arming 700,000 extra troops in order to be prepared beforehand for a declaration of war and to avoid confusion.

NEW YORK, February 1st.
The World's Ottawa special says: The "League of the Rose" has been instituted here to uphold the ascendancy of the British Empire all over the world. Really, it is directed against the Irish agitators, whom the league proposes to prosecute, if possible.

MAN THE SPENDTHRIFT.

Especially startling, or rather oppressive become the thoughts suggested by so called progress when we remember how much more rapid is the progress of exhaustion growing out of each earth's accumulated wealth, which the population of the earth in part depends. It might or might not be possible for the present population of the earth to live, as of old the inhabitants of earth were content to live, upon the annual produce of the earth—the earth's income, not on her capital. But assuredly whether this might be done or not, it is not done at present. Year after year the burden of life, for that is really what they should be called, are being brought in greater and greater quantities to the surface, and used to supply the human race with much more than the necessities of life. In two States of the Union alone one kind of accumulated earth life, the petroleum and natural gas store, has been so rapidly used up that within one generation alone stores which were millions of years accumulating have been almost wholly exhausted. In Great Britain 150,000,000 tons of coal are yearly brought to the p's mouth, though it has become clear that the effective supply will be exhausted at the present rate of consumption in the course of 10 or 12 generations at the outside. The forests of the earth—at any rate, in all civilized countries—are being steadily destroyed, though it would be quite possible so to arrange matters that the supply of each year should be replaced by a new growth during the same time. Like a spendthrift, the human race to-day, boasting itself "the heir of all ages" in intelligence, is consuming at a rate fully one hundredfold beyond what is just the supplies which, as heir of all the geological eons, it has received—in trust partly for future generations. That men should rejoice when statistical records attest the steady growth of all civilized nations in population, at the very time that the stores of the earth are being wastefully consumed; as though the father of a growing family should rejoice at each addition to his family circle at the very time when each year's accounts told him that his means of providing for them were rapidly growing less, and exhaustion was imminently threatened. I have occasion often, as a student of astronomy, to touch on the gradual dying out of the earth's vitality, and to descant on the limited nature of the sun's supply of life-giving energy. I remind my audiences in lectures, and my readers in books and essays, that as the moon has died so must the earth hereafter die; and that as among the stars (those other suns than ours) we find suns that are manifestly fading in lustre and even evidence of other which, though once lustrous, are now dark and dead, so must our sun one day lose his light and heat, and with them his power of sustaining life in the worlds circling around him. But I doubt whether the inhabitants of our world need be very much interested in the future darkness of the sun or in the coming decay and death of the earth. The human race is taking excellent care that its duration shall not extend to either of those dismal times (whichever of them may be the first to come). Millions of years probably before the sun is dead, the civilized human race will have exhausted all that it has to live on, and will have come to an end through sheer inanition. No discovery of new scientific appliances can avail to save our kind from this end, seeing that every such discovery would inevitably lead only to the more rapid exhaustion of the earth's garnered stores. Progress in civilization, at least along the present lines, can only hasten the coming of the end. For civilization, as at present understood, culture as at present alone appreciated, imply steady advance beyond the supply of more necessities, beyond the mere support of life—the steady development of new wants, fresh pleasures, and greater luxury. Nothing could avail to make the increase of life, which so many contemplate with satisfaction, a real gain, or even to justify it, but some such change in ways of the human race as Cornaro adopted for his own individual habit of life. When he found that he was exhausting the very springs of life, wasting the stored-up constitutional energies of his frame by unduly luxurious living, he wisely changed his way of living to what his friends regarded as a foolishly abstemious regimen. Condemned by the unanimous voice of the physicians to death within two years, he so developed his vital energies that he lived for sixty-four years instead of two, attaining the ripe age of 90 years before death claimed him. Moreover, whereas in the fulness of his youth and manhood life had been but a burden to him, life during the last three-fifths of his time—for a quarter of a century beyond the four score years, when the Psalmist says, "old is but labour and sorrow was to him"—was well worth living, full of satisfaction and delight. The human race is at present certainly advancing with swift strides towards a very desolate condition, if not towards death. It is not getting very much satisfaction out of its wasteful and thoughtless manner of living. If a few optimists recognize promise of good, more among us pessimistically ask the doubtful question, "Is life worth living?" The meliorists who, deploring the evil, still see hope of change to wiser ways are few and low-voiced. No regimen, which is really needed, but recipe is chiefly suggested by shortsighted men (even the world mistakes for philosophers) to improve this state of things. Philanthropy, communism, socialism, anarchy, in turn hold out promise of improvement. But in the meantime the stores of life, on which the vitality of the human race as such must depend, are being used up at such a rate that the time of final exhaustion lies within measurable distance. And the statistician boasts, because the records of birth rates and death rates show that the end must be even nearer (supposing no change should take place) than it would be if consumption went on no more quickly than it is already doing.—Knowledge.

DRESS REFORM FOR MEN.

Boston, according to the Chicago Tribune correspondent, has declared itself in favor of dress reform—not for women, but for men. Eight years ago it became the fashion to cultivate extreme simplicity in masculine attire. Gold shirt studs were reckoned in favor of costly imitation mother-of-pearl, and even watch chains were not worn with evening dress. Evander Berry Wall—not at that time recognized as the king of dudes, though already considered a chosen exponent of good taste in dress—was criticised for appearing at one of the Philadelphia assembles with a single opal of large dimensions for a shirt-button. But now all this is changed. The tendency at present is in the direction of the ornamental, and the swell young men of Boston are searching the haberdashers' shops for that word is English, you know—for gorgeous novelties in the way of neckwear.

Down at Nahant, this summer, the beaux all wore broad sashes of bright-colored silk about their waists. Next season this picturesque mode is to be adopted at every summer resort in the East. In the matter of shirts, however, the change in style is most interestingly perceptible. The white shirt is no longer en vogue. It must be colored—usually in stripes—with a collar of snowy linen. The very latest—just imported—has three colors, dark red, light pink and blue, running vertically in stripes about one inch in width, colored cuffs attached and white collar. Another is of white pique—running horizontally—and between each two ribs of the pique a narrow thread of variegated silk. The favorite shirt of the most distinguished Boston dude is cream colored, with salmon-hued polka dots of silk. Another kind is made of light rose pique, with little dots of white silk floss sprinkled through it. A short time ago shirts with stripes an inch and a half broad of bright strawberry and light blue, were regarded as the correct thing and could only be obtained to order at fabulous expense, but the cheap-furnishing-good shops brought them out ready made at \$1.19 a piece, and the trade in them was killed.

A shirt that is worn a great deal by swell men in Boston has three narrow lines of black, running close together across the bosom, at intervals of four inches. These shirts must open in front—as do all shirts nowadays—and must have a narrow strip of embroidery running down the middle edge. The embroidery is done by hand and is very fine. Such shirts cost \$7 apiece. Pale green pique shirts are exceedingly well and cost \$20 a dozen. Some of them have large white figures worked in.

The fashionable waistcoat just now is of white or cream-colored satin, sometimes embroidered with silk with flowery patterns. This, of course, is for evening. Knee breeches, too, are rapidly coming into favor.

Today's Advertisements.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship. "PATHAN," Rowley, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [248]

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE Steamship. "PORT PHILIP," will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 8th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [250]

THE SCOTTISH-ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR HOIHOW AND BANGKOK. THE Company's Steamer. "TAICHIOW," Captain J. Newton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [246]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Company's Steamship. "TAIYUAN," A. Vardon, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [245]

OCCEANICAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE. CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "GAELIC." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [2]

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886. INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Office of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of March, 1887. List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned. G. & H. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Agents issuing the Loan, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 29th February, 1888. [253]

Today's Advertisements.

A CONCERT will be given at ST. ANDREW'S HALL, ON MONDAY, the 5th March, 1888, To commence at 9 O'CLOCK P.M.

UNDER the Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency Sir G. WILLIAM DES VEAUX, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major General CAMERON, C.B., Commodore MAXWELL, A.D.C., and Commodore HENSUER, Commanding the Imperial German Squadron.

IN AID OF THE FUNDS of the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND THE MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR CHINESE. PROGRAMME and full particulars will be published to-morrow.

Tickets, at \$2 each are to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [247]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. THE following telegram from the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT is published for general information. By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [249]

GOVERNOR, Hongkong. SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT have declared all Ports in China or Chinese Dependencies infected. Quarantine on vessels for Twenty-one Days after arrival will be required at Darwin except as regards persons not diseased on board, who will be granted immediate pratique. If not from Hongkong, polltax ten pounds per head will be imposed subject to Parliamentary sanction on all Chinese arriving in Northern Territory, who have left there-for after March first. Please advise British Consuls and Chinese Authorities. PARSONS, Resident. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [249]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED. ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1887. CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Under-signed with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1887, in order that the Distribution of BONUS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [252]

NOTICE. I HAVE this day admitted to PARTNERSHIP Mr. G. D. SCOTT. The Firm will henceforth be known as "LIGHTWOOD & SCOTT," SHARP and GENERAL BROKERS. HY. H. LIGHTWOOD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [251]

Y. E. N. G. C. H. E. O. N. G. SHIP COMPRADORE and GENERAL DEALER. No. 18, HING DOONG STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st March, 1888. [254]

Masonic. ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525. A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, TO-MORROW, the 2nd March, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 25th February, 1888. [250]

TO BE LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. HOUSE No. 1, "BALU'S COURT," Bonham Road. SHOP No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," Queen's Road. Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, 29th February, 1888. [244]

TO LET. A SEVEN-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE near the Public Gardens. Possession from 15th May to 1st November. Apply to c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 27th February, 1888. [234]

TO BE LET, Unfurnished with Tennis Court. No. 5, Richmond Terrace, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms. No. 6, Richmond Terrace, a SIX ROOMED HOUSE, with Three Bath Rooms. A New Story has just been added to the Servants' quarters of both houses. Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, 27th January, 1888. [231]

TO LET. ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS," GODOWN in "ICE HOUSE LANE," lately occupied by Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, from the 1st May. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, 3rd February, 1888. [25]

Intimations.

NOTICE. HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on FRIDAY, the 9th March, at 3.30 P.M., at the rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1887.

AFTER the ANNUAL MEETING of the CHAMBER, the Bill now before the Legislative Council relating to the REGISTRATION of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the Colony, will be discussed, and all Members of the Mercantile community interested in this question, are invited to attend, at 4.30 P.M. By Order, H. U. JEFFRIES, Secretary. Hongkong, 29th February, 1888. [242]

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. THE SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, at Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1887.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February until the 10th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th February, 1888. [205]

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED. THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at NOON, to receive the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd instant to 8th March, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary. Hongkong, 18th February, 1888. [203]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE. THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on SATURDAY, the 10th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1887.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th February until 10th March, both days inclusive. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th February, 1888. [204]

SARAWAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. TENDERS will be received up to 9 A.M., on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1888, for RENTING the following FARMS for THREE YEARS, from 1st July, 1888, viz:—

The OPIUM FARM of the Territory of Sarawak, from Tanjong Datu and inclusive of the Baram River, a distance of 370 miles. The GAMBLING FARM, from Tanjong Datu to and inclusive of the Sadong River. The ARRACK FARM, from Tanjong Datu to and inclusive of the Sadong River.

2nd—Tenders must be written in English and forwarded in Sealed Covers addressed to the Honourable the Resident of Sarawak, Kuching, Sarawak. 3rd—Tenders for each FARM SEPARATELY, and a Tender for the THREE FARMS COLLECTIVELY, are required.

4th—The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. 5th—The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will be required to find Security for the due fulfilment of his or their Contracts. 6th—For further information apply to A. L. JOHNSTON & Co., Agents in Singapore for the SARAWAK GOVERNMENT, or to the RESIDENT Office, Kuching, Sarawak.

F. O. MAXWELL, Administering the Government. Resident's Office, Kuching, Sarawak, 1st January, 1888. [200]

Insurances. NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000. The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies. WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, 1st February, 1888. [150]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TA INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$333,000. RESERVE FUND.....\$240,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq., Lo YUEN MOON, Esq., LOU TSO SHUN, Esq. MANAGER—HO ANEL. MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST. Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [157]

For Sale.

FOR SALE. A PADDLE WHEEL COMPOSITE STEAMER—Built in 1881, with steel frames and beams, teak planking, copper sheathed all round—316 Register Tons—100 Tons Dead Weight Capacity—DRIFT LADEN 3 FEET, 6 INCHES—CONSUMPTION OF COAL PER HOUR, HALF A TON—AVERAGE SPEED 15 KNOTS—Length between perpendiculars, 22 feet—Breadth extreme, 4 feet—Depth of hold, 20 feet—Height in 'tween decks, 4 feet—Passenger accommodation up to 2000—Horizontal engines—Diameter of Cylinders, 19" 28", 2nd 31"—Stroke of piston, 24 inches—100 revolutions of engines per minute—Boilers—144 sq. ft. surface—1,350 square feet—Hull, Engines and Boilers guaranteed in excellent condition—Working pressure 90 lbs. per square inch—one Donkey Engine—Well found.

This Steamer is particularly adapted to the Canton River or Macao passenger traffic and can be delivered in Hongkong in from 4 to 5 months. For further particulars, apply to ENGINEER, c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 29th February, 1888. [243]

FOR SALE. AN UPRIGHT IRON GRAND PIANO, nearly new, English make, expressly for climate, guaranteed for 10 years. PRICE \$250. Apply to MR. SEQUEIRA, 19, Mosque Street. Hongkong, 27th February, 1888. [235]

FOR SALE. GERMAN BEER. BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL. \$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts. 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 5

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S. MARINE

DEBROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVE
LAND, RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN

FRANCISCO:
U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March, at THREE P.M., taking passengers and freight.

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$200.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	350.00

To Liverpool..... 331.00
To London..... 338.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and to the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P. M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company Officers in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage &
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 30 A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hankow, 11th February, 1928.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
THE British Steamship
"PARTHIA"
167 Tons Register, Wallace, Command
will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.

and SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, 15th March, at THREE P.M.
To be followed by the S. S. "ABYSSINIA" in April.
Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Nagasaki with Pacific Coast Steamship Co. Steamers.

regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—

To Vancouver (Mex.) \$160.00

To Victoria and San Francisco	175.00
To all Common Points in Canada and the United States	200.00
To Liverpool	300.00
To London	305.00
To other European Points at proportionate rates.	

Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

on the 14th March.
All Parcels must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full; and same will be received by us until 5 P.M. day previous to sailing.
For information as to Passage or Freight apply to
ADAMSON BELL & CO.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1888.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SU
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA
ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO.

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON, AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through E
of Lading for the principal places
RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 19th day of MA
1888, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamer
"SACHSEN" Captain A. Taeger, with MAIN

Passengers, Specie and Cargo, leave this Port as above. Calling at Gambia. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st March, 1888. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agents Office). Contents and Value of all Goods on board to be declared to the Customs on arrival.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation
carries a Doctor and Stewards.
For further Particulars, apply to
ME. CHESB & Co
Agents.
New Orleans, 20th February 1856.

A black and white photograph showing a dense, textured surface, possibly a wall or a large rock formation. The surface is covered in a complex pattern of small, dark, irregular shapes, giving it a rough, mottled appearance. In the foreground, there is a dark, irregular shape that appears to be a shadow or a piece of debris, partially obscuring the main surface. The overall composition is abstract and focuses on texture and form.